

## THE LEPER RECEIVING STATION.

Very Suitable Location of the Station—Accommodations for One Hundred Lepers and Supporters.

A representative of the GAZETTE visited the new Leper Receiving Station at Kalahehi on Tuesday, and made the following notes on what he observed:

Upon leaving the main Government road a few hundred yards on the west side, opposite the entrance to the Kalahehi Preparatory School, the road to the Leper Station passes straight over a coral plateau, and between extensive groves of albatross trees, which give shade, shelter and rural beauty to the surroundings. This drive is about four miles long, and the road bed is firmly constructed of crushed coral mixed with alluvium. As

the location of the station buildings is approached, the groves of albatross trees become less dense and the trees more stunted in growth; until around the enclosing fence the trade winds have full play in their invigorating breath of the mountains. The vegetation is perfect, and in the surrounding solitude there is no cultivation, and no habitations within a radius of about half a mile. The shallow waters of the ocean flow over the reefs and flats immediately outside of

which is enclosed by a substantially constructed double fence, and which, in the lower portions, is of the picket or paling variety for about four feet from the ground; and above that height for about ten feet higher, the fence is closely boarded. The two rows of fencing are about six feet apart, and this stockade completely surrounds the area, about six acres, upon which

are placed. We enter the upper gate into the division where the pronounced lepers are confined, and find some six or eight of these unfortunate men housed and made as comfortable as the conditions of confinement upon three acres of ground will allow. The cottages, in this division of the station, are painted very neatly and the whole surroundings are kept remarkably clean. There is every domestic convenience and comfort, and the cottages have access to commodious baths and other necessities of domestic life. There are now in this division, five four-room cottages, dining room, kitchen, etc.; and most of these buildings were floated to this station from Kakaia, the old station. There did not seem to be any discontent among the lepers, and they find enough employment in improving the grounds to keep down evil.

Leaving this division we pass through to the enclosure intended for suspected lepers, which is fully the same size, about three acres—making six acres in all. This division has a separate entrance gate, and a high and substantial fence divides the two sections.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT is here and also the dispensary, and there are openings through which the cooked food and the medicines are handed. There are also several cottages in the "suspect" division, where the cook and other non-lepers reside. The kitchen ranges is large enough to cook sufficient food for more than 100 lepers at one time; but it is unlikely that more than half the capacity of this range will ever be used, owing to a decrease in the disease and the frequency of deaths to Molokai. There are also lower gates that open from the grounds toward the sea; but these, as well as all gates, are kept securely locked, and escape is almost impossible from defects of arrangement.

This institution is visited once every day by the medical superintendent, whose sole management is apparent in the superior arrangements within, and also without, the enclosure. We understand that the division of the station where the culinary department, examination room, and dispensary are kept, is intended also to contain

in which the disease is uncertain. If this plan should be followed, the suspected can run no risk of contamination from the lepers in whom the disease has assumed a pronounced form; and, if it be regarded as reasonable that any suspect does not have leprosy, he can be returned to his home.

Of course, all expenses of lepers and suspects are paid by the Government; and it is in contemplation to have an omnibus connected with the institution, for the conveyance of lepers from and to the Kalahehi station, instead of hiring public conveyances as at present.

THE WATER to the station is conveyed in pipes from an artesian well about half a mile distant, and no contamination from this source is possible. The pressure is not strong, but there is sufficient for all domestic purposes of the establishment, and there is no branch of the piping that leads away from the station—the water ends there.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The site, the location, and the surroundings are exceedingly favorable to the purposes for which this receiving station is intended, and it will not be long before the railway to Pearl Harbor will pass a short distance from the enclosure. It is also worthy of mention that the old buildings from Kakaia are still intact and the floating them to their present site was a success in every respect. They now form part of the present array of buildings, and look now as if they were new.

## THE DISPUTED WATERS.

Canadian Views on the Behring's Sea Situation.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 28.—Speaking in reference to the action of the American Government in sending three cruisers to Behring's Sea, a prominent Cabinet minister said to a reporter of the Associated Press to-day: "I am hopeful of a peaceful settlement, and negotiations were progressing favorably before the Republic assumed office. Secretary Bayard had gone so far as to propose an international convention to take steps for the protection of the fur-bearing animals in Behring's Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk. Japan, Russia and England had agreed to send representatives. I don't anticipate trouble this year. Even though British war vessels proceeded to Behring Sea their presence is only natural. Canadian sealers venturing north will be warned of their dangers as usual, and be advised to submit in case of seizure. Canadian sealers cannot expect protection from British men of war unless some flagrant outrage is committed. After seizure the vessel's owners can seek compensation through diplomatic channels."

The Government has been advised that a large number of Canadian sealers have been fitted out at Victoria, B. C., and will sail in a few days for Behring Sea. A number of Nova Scotia sealers, encouraged by the success of Pacific Coast vessels last season in avoiding capture by United States revenue cutters, are bringing their vessels around Cape Horn, intending to capture fat seals within the preserves claimed by the Americans.

A prominent Government official said to a reporter that there was no doubt that the Canadian sealers would strive to hunt in Behring Sea, despite the presence of American war vessels. British men of war he said would not make any move to prevent the sailing of these vessels, as by so doing they would in a measure, countenance the American claims to exclusive sovereignty in the disputed waters. On the other hand, if any Canadian sealers were taken by American war ships the British vessels would not try to recapture them, as that would be the signal for open hostility. The object of the presence of British war ships is simply to see that no outrages are committed and to show that Great Britain has not given in to the contentions of the United States.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 28.—Though matters have been kept very quiet as to the movements of the war vessels which will sail for the north next month, it was learned from a reliable source to-day that the flagship Swiftsure, the fast cruiser Amphion and the war vessel Champion, now on their way from the South, with the Icarus and two torpedo boats now here, will leave for Alaskan waters as soon as the Champion arrives, which will be June 10th at the latest.

It is well understood here that should British sealers be interfered with by American cruisers while prosecuting seal-hunting without the league limit the British war vessels will protect them. The vessels are being stocked for a lengthy cruise. It is stated that the sealing masters were assured before clearing for Behring Sea that they would be protected.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 29th.—The Colonist's Ottawa correspondent had an interview with Sir John A. Macdonald, the Dominion Premier, to-day on Behring Sea matters. Sir John pool-poled the idea of war and said: "The British Government has no hostile intention, nor I'm satisfied, has the American Government. These ships are going for a cruise, but it will only be for a sort of marine picnic, and has no more significance than if the fleet went to Valparaiso."

"Do you know anything of the promises of protection to Canadian fishing vessels?"

"Nothing whatever."

"Could such promises have been made without your knowledge?"

"Certainly, they could, but it would be very unlikely."

"Suppose the Canadian fishing vessels are molested?"

"It is not at all likely that they will be molested outside of the three mile limit."

"But Canadian schooners have been molested before and are now under seizure."

"Yes," the Premier admitted, "Canadian schooners have been molested and I think it very mean that they have been. The fact is, the United States Government knows that its absurd pretension about Behring's Sea being a mare clausum cannot be maintained."

"Ought not the Imperial Government demand redress for these seizures?"

"Lord Salisbury has been doing nothing but demanding redress ever since the Canadian made a representation to the Home Government, and the Imperial Government took immediate action. Of course, if the United States Government refuses to respect the law of nations there are only three courses open for us—we must have war, back down or have arbitration. My own opinion is that if the United States Government does not acknowledge themselves in the wrong the matter will be referred to arbitration. I know what the opinion of the Cleveland Government was, and the law nations has not altered since the change of Government."

The construction of the Hudson river tunnel, near New York city, is to be directed by two British engineers.

## LETTER FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW HAVEN, May 24, 1889.

MR. EDITOR:—The appearance of various reports of the work of Father Damien on Molokai in which the writers seem unable to do justice to his life and memory without bringing an unlimited amount of abuse on all who have had anything to do with the troublesome problem of caring for the lepers, has brought out some questions as to whether the Hawaiian Government was civilized or barbarous in its treatment of those poor creatures. Having some knowledge of the matter, I have replied that in spite of some tolerably poor samples of men in authority during the Gibson regime, there has been no such neglect as is charged in these accounts and the editorials therewith connected. But as yet I have failed to find a single paper that is ready to publish a word of retraction or explanation. It is of no importance only as it shows that newspapers sometimes seem to prefer darkness rather than light, especially when a bit of sensational writing is to be spoiled by the exposure.

Since President Harrison's election numerous hungry applicants have been saying to him, "here I am send me to the self-denying labors of representative of this great government to Hawaii!" Several back counties are to be heard from which would swell the number to vast proportions. I doubt if inspiration would have guided Mr. Blaine much better in the choice of Consul-General to Honolulu, and if you are not all suited with his choice of Mr. H. W. Severance, you ought to be reminded of some of the choice specimens sent there in the "fifties," such as Mr. Commissioner Cheese-Knife Borden and others. But it was no venture in selecting Mr. Severance, for Mr. Blaine was the political disciple and editorial successor of Mr. Luther Severance in the Kennebec Journal; and who of the Honolulu "forty-niners" does not remember him as one of the most able and upright of all our representatives there? That his son, whom all old residents know so well and respect so highly, will keep up the credit of the name is a foregone conclusion. It will not be strange if the Minister Resident is not appointed till the Berlin conference closes its labors when, if our commissioners there are successful in their diplomacy, one of them may be persuaded to take that place as being the nearest post of observation from which to watch affairs in Samoa.

Mr. Blaine has intimated that he wants a first-class (an eighteen thousand dollar) man for that place, and he expects to be sole judge of their qualifications too, when they come to him; and the Berlin conference may furnish just what he wants.

KAMAHAHA.

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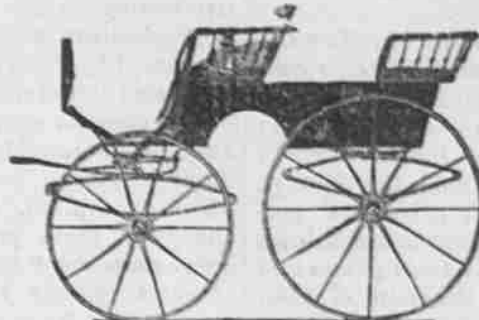
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